

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS  
OF THE  
OHIO INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,  
TO THE  
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO,  
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

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COLUMBUS:  
COLUMBUS PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.  
1869.



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## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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FRANCIS C. SESSIONS, Esq., *Columbus*, Franklin County.

STILLMAN WITT, Esq., *Cleveland*, Cuyahoga County.

HENRY C. NOBLE, Esq., *Columbus*, Franklin County.

# OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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SUPERINTENDENT,  
G. L. S M E A D, M. A.

TEACHERS :

W. H. RICE, M.A.,	Mrs. A. E. HEYL,
Mrs. E. P. RICE,	Mrs. H. A. SMEAD,
GEORGE B. LINDSAY.	

TEACHERS OF MUSIC :

H. J. NOTHNAGLE,	Miss ANNA M. BERGUNDTHAL,
A. L. BORER,	Miss CAROLINE C. HANNA.

TEACHER OF MECHANICS,  
H E N R Y H A U E N S T E I N.

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J. W. H A M I L T O N, M.D.

STEWARD,  
G E O. W. H E Y L.

MATRON,  
M I S S O L I V E M. B R O W N.

ASSISTANT MATRON,  
M I S S R U T H C. B A R T L E T T.

SEAMSTRESS,  
M I S S L I B B I E C A R L I S L E.

VISITORS' ATTENDANT,  
M I S S J A N E M U N N E L L.

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

*To His Excellency R. B. HAYES,*  
*Governor of Ohio :*

The Trustees of the Institution for the Blind respectfully report, that the Institution under their charge is as prosperous as it can be under the present disadvantages growing out of the condition of the building. We sincerely regret that the Legislature, hitherto, have not granted our request for a new building for this Institution. We have exhausted all argument on this subject, and can only call the attention of the Legislature to our annual reports for 1866 and 1867, and to the careful report of our Superintendent, herewith submitted, as to the necessity for this building. We also regret to report that our former Superintendent, Dr. Asa D. Lord, so long connected with this Institution, felt constrained to resign his office, upon a call for his services made by the Trustees of the New York State Institution for the Blind at Batavia. In view of the long and faithful services of Dr. Lord as our Superintendent, we passed the following resolutions :

*“ Resolved,* That it is with sincere regret that we receive the resignation of our Superintendent, Dr. Asa D. Lord, who has filled his office for the past twelve years to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees of this Institution, and to the acceptance of the public. His experience as an educator, his earnest devotion to duty, his integrity as an officer and man, and his high Christian character, entitle him to our confidence and esteem, and we cordially commend him to the Trustees of the New York State Institution for the Blind, and to the people of the State of New York, as a man eminently fit for the place to which he has been appointed; and we hereby tender him our best wishes for his future success.

*“ Resolved,* That we accept the resignation of Dr. Asa D. Lord as Superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind, to take effect on the 15th day of August, 1868.”

We appointed Mr. George L. Smead Superintendent, in place of Dr. Lord, as he was the oldest teacher in the Institution, and a gentleman whom we deemed in every way qualified for the place. He has entered upon the duties with energy and intelligence, and we feel assured will do

all he can to keep this Institution up to its high position. By the resignation of Dr. Lord, we lost the services of Mrs. Lord, who has acted as teacher in the Asylum while her husband was Superintendent. She was a lady every way qualified for the place, and we feel that the pupils, indeed, lost a mother when she left them. These changes have induced a few other changes in teachers and officers, necessary for the efficient organization of the Institution, and we hope to be able to report hereafter our usual prosperity.

The Steward herewith submits his report, and we feel confident that this office is as satisfactorily filled as in any similar institution.

We shall need for current expenses,

For the year .....	\$25,000
For Salaries of Officers and Teachers.....	8,500

We shall also have to ask for an appropriation of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars to repair the present building, putting on a new roof and constructing suitable bathing arrangements for the pupils. If the plan of a new building can be settled at the present session of the Legislature, the bathing rooms might be made to conform to the building to be erected.

HENRY C. NOBLE,  
F. C. SESSIONS,  
STILLMAN WITT,  
*Trustees.*



## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

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The session of school, which closed in June last, was prosperous as usual. Teachers and pupils co-operated to secure success in the course of study pursued. One hundred and forty-four pupils were in attendance during the year. Of these eighty-four were males and sixty females. Twenty-nine were new pupils. Up to this time in the present session, which began September 9th, one hundred and fifteen have been enrolled, of whom nineteen are new pupils. Thirty-eight, who are entitled to more time, are remaining away this year.

On the first of August last, Dr. A. D. Lord, for twelve years the efficient and beloved Superintendent of this Institution, resigned, to accept a similar position in the State of New York. His faithful labors here have placed this Institution among the first in the land. The blind of Ohio loved him as a father; and their gratitude, if it could be gathered in one heartfelt expression, would, I am sure, repay him for a lifetime devoted to the unfortunate.

His resignation involved that of Mrs. Lord, who so long has been a faithful teacher and loving mother to the pupils of this Institution.

Also, just before the commencement of the term, Miss M. C. Le Due and Miss M. Tipton resigned their positions, involving a loss of valuable experience in our corps of teachers.

The vacancies have been filled by the appointment of Mrs. Sinead, who teaches during the morning hours; Mr. W. H. Rice, Mrs. E. P. Rice and Miss C. C. Hanna. Mr. A. L. Borer, a recent graduate, has been employed as an additional music teacher. Miss Libbie Carlisle has been appointed seamstress, in place of Miss L. J. Post, resigned. The other officers and teachers remain in their positions, and we hope that the school may continue its prosperity.

Changes must take place from time to time in our corps of teachers; but the fact becomes more and more evident, that experience for a teacher of the blind is invaluable; not the mere experience of school-room routine, but of the patient, earnest work of adapting the instruction to the peculiar capacity of each scholar.

The course of study pursued last year comprised Reading, Spelling,

Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physical Geography, Astronomy, Botany, Algebra, Mental Science, Moral Science, Logic and Music.

In the work department the females were engaged in sewing, knitting and bead work; the males in broom making.

The girls also assisted in the domestic department of the household, making their own beds and washing dishes. While it is important that we should instruct our pupils so that they may gain a livelihood, it is also important that they learn those things which will make them useful and agreeable members of the family; for though many will support themselves, yet many others, especially of the females, will find homes with their friends, and their happiness will depend very much upon their disposition and ability to make themselves useful in the simple duties of the household.

The great and immediate want of this Institution is a new building. The present house was erected about thirty years ago. It was then poorly adapted to the purpose intended, as the wants of a large household of this kind were not well understood.

When completed it was supposed capable of accommodating sixty pupils and the necessary officers. Additions have since been made, which increase its capacity to one hundred. More than that number have occupied the building for several years. Yet, with the utmost crowding, not more than half of the blind of this State who are entitled to instruction here, can be admitted at one time, and much less than half can be safely accommodated.

There are in the State one hundred and seventy blind persons, entitled to the privileges of the Institution, whose cases I know personally. But those cases are from fifty-two counties. Taking the same ratio for the remaining thirty-six counties, and we should need to add sixty-eight more—making two hundred and thirty-eight who ought to be in the school or the work-shop to day. Now, considering further, that in the counties represented at the Institution, there are probably many blind unknown to us, we shall see that the number is even greater than the above figures indicate.

It would be safe to say that, of the ten or eleven hundred blind of Ohio, there are two hundred and fifty who ought to be provided for in a State Institution.

Many of these, every year, are getting too old to be admitted to the school department, and must spend their lives in ignorance; and many in the county infirmaries, instead of supporting themselves, will remain a burden to the community, unless speedy provision is made for them. If we were assured that a new house would be furnished as soon as possible, the blind now unknown to us could be sought out and induced to come and receive the blessing offered them by the State.

The house is not only too small to meet the present and increasing wants of the blind, but is also very inconvenient. We have no suitable arrangements for cooking, washing, bathing and other necessary purposes; neither can we well introduce them into this building; and if we could, it would not be best, when we have such reasonable expectation of new and better accommodations. Indeed, this state of suspense has been a most serious hindrance to any improvement in our domestic apparatus.

We are also crippled in our school department—that for which the Institution was founded. The blind obtain with difficulty many ideas which the seeing catch at a glance; hence, for the blind, apparatus to illustrate the different branches taught is all the more necessary. We are deficient in this respect because we have no suitable place to keep in safety what we might otherwise obtain for this purpose.

We need more school rooms, sitting rooms, and reading rooms for pupils.

Music is a very important department in the education of the blind. We need more instruments, but can not have them, because we have no suitable rooms to put them in.

Physical exercise is essential to health in any school. In a school for the blind special attention should be given to gymnastics; but we have no hall in which to practice.

The question of health is a serious one. Our pupils, having less vigor than the average, feel very sensitively any influence tending to depress the tone of their physical systems; therefore they should be surrounded by the best possible conditions for insuring health.

Sixteen years ago, the physician then in attendance at this Institution, reported among the causes of an epidemic that prevailed in the house, a deficiency of sleeping apartments, requiring too many to be crowded in one room. During the year for which that report was made, the attendance averaged only about sixty. Last year there were, at one time, as many as one hundred and thirty pupils in the Institution. Within the sixteen years mentioned, the capacity of the building has not increased as the inmates have increased. If, then, there was a deficiency of sleeping apartments with only sixty pupils, much more now does this cause of ill health press upon us.

But it may be asked, why fill the house so full? We answer: By reducing the number we fail still more than now in educating all the blind of the State. \* It is a balancing of two evils, and to tell just the point where one becomes the greater and the other the less, is a difficult thing. And then, too, the applicants themselves are very urgent; they show the best of reasons for entering the Institution, their need and desire of instruction. It is hard to say to a blind man of twenty: "We cannot admit



you now; you must wait till next year;" for next year he will be twenty-one, and too old to be admitted to the school department. It is harder still to say to some children of nine or ten years of age: "You can not come now; we have no room; wait till you are older;" for the poor child may have no opportunities for instruction at home; the parents may be ignorant and vicious, exerting the worst of influences. Perhaps the child may be an inmate of some infirmary, surrounded by the lowest of the low. Can we help reaching out the beneficent hand of the State to such applicants, even though the blessings it offers may not be unmingled with evil.

The physician above mentioned also reported bad ventilation as a fruitful cause of disease. Our appliances for this purpose have been increased since that time. Perhaps the ventilation is as good as can be made under the circumstances, but it is not adequate in the crowded condition of the house.

An insufficient supply of water and a lack of bathing apparatus was also mentioned as an aggravating cause of the epidemic referred to.

We have now several underground cisterns which furnish a sufficient quantity of water for ordinary purposes; but, in case of fire, this supply would soon be exhausted.

Our sewers have, of necessity, too little inclination for effective drainage; but in erecting a new building, we should grade and elevate the grounds, and place tanks in the attics, so as to furnish a head of water with which to clear the sewers. We are in immediate need of bathing apparatus, but nothing really efficient for so many can be put in without steam works. These would involve too great an expense for an old house like this. Our washing is now done in one of the wings, under rooms which must be occupied as sleeping apartments. The vapors from this are injurious; but we have no other place to perform this necessary work.

If a new building could be commenced the coming spring, the engine-house might be erected at once, furnishing rooms for washing and laundry purposes, and machinery to facilitate the work.

The danger in case of fire has been referred to in a previous report of the Trustees. We cannot retire at night without solicitude upon this point. In an old building like this it is impossible to make complete provision for safety. The furnaces and the building are not adapted to each other. The basement is too low, making it difficult to remove the wood work far enough from the heating apparatus. In a cold day we do not dare to heat the house sufficiently for fear of fire. If such a calamity should occur, our stairways are so narrow, and attics so inconvenient of access, that loss of life would be imminent.

We know that the cost of an edifice for this purpose will add somewhat to the taxation of the people of this State. The friends of pupils,

and citizens of the State, often visit us to see what can be done for the blind. I never yet heard from any of these persons a complaint of taxation for such purposes; but many have declared their willingness to pay their proportion of any amount needed for such a beneficent object. The parent of a blind child often feels like this: "I have other children, who can see. I will deny myself, for them, as only a parent can; but for my afflicted child I will care the most tenderly; its misfortune brings it the closer to my heart." The State, in her free schools, expresses a similar sentiment: "We have children who rejoice in all their senses; them we will educate—the rich and poor alike; but for those afflicted with a life-long misfortune we will provide the more carefully. To compensate for their deprivation we will furnish increased facilities for education. If possible, we will enable them to compete successfully with their more fortunate fellow men."

Experience has proved that the work of educating the blind is a work worth doing—worth doing for the sake of economy, worth doing for the sake of humanity—and in any event worth doing well. For the full and complete performance of this work we need a new building. We need it now, because the present one is too small; because it is very unsuitable for the purpose, and because the blind are increasing in number. We need it for the health and safety of the inmates. The State is able to furnish it. The people are willing to be taxed for it. The blind are worthy of it. These reasons force themselves upon us now. The evils resulting from delay are increasing, and will increase, until the blind are placed on a par with the other unfortunate children of the State.

In conclusion, we would express our thanks to the people of the State who have sustained this Institution, trusting that their bounty may be extended until all the blind shall receive a share.

We are truly grateful to our Heavenly Father that most have been exempt from illness; that the sick have been restored to health, and that no calamity has befallen our household.

Respectfully submitted,

G. L. SMEAD,  
*Superintendent.*

COLUMBUS, Nov. 21, 1868.

# PUPILS INSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR 1868-9.

## M A L E S .

Name.	Post Office.	County.
John Adams .....	Zanesville .....	Muskingum.
Charles J. Adkins .....	Newtown .....	Hamilton.
Samuel Banker .....	Iron Furnace .....	Scioto.
Edward Benbow .....	Cleveland .....	Cuyahoga.
John W. Bender .....	Columbus .....	Franklin.
Julius E. Bliss .....	Ashtabula .....	Ashtabula.
Albert D. Borer .....	Findlay .....	Hancock.
David P. Bovee .....	Dublin .....	Franklin.
Daniel Brennan .....	Carthage .....	Hamilton.
Robert Brice .....	Ashland .....	Ashland.
William H. Brock .....	Cuyahoga Falls .....	Summit.
George M. Close .....	Mitchell's .....	Jefferson.
Robert Coen .....	St. Mary's .....	Pleasant's, W. Va.
Patrick Coleman .....	Spring Valley .....	Greene.
Gurdon E. Cook .....	Copley .....	Summit.
Jeremiah Cronin .....	Springfield .....	Clarke.
Henry W. Conden .....	Cincinnati .....	Hamilton.
John F. Crumholtz .....	Portsmouth .....	Scioto.
Bartis H. Dennison .....	Black River .....	Lorain.
Michael Fahey .....	Lima .....	Allen.
Samuel Farmer .....	Lowell .....	Washington.
Byron Fish .....	Cleveland .....	Cuyahoga.
Wilson H. Filford .....	Dayton .....	Montgomery.
William Garwood .....	Kenton .....	Hardin.
Henry Good .....	Lockbourne .....	Franklin.
George E. Gore .....	Pharisburg .....	Union.
John C. Griggs .....	Lowell .....	Washington.
John W. Gurnea .....	Urbana .....	Champaign.
S. Addison Hagerman .....	Huntersville .....	Hardin.
John S. Hall .....	Highland .....	Ritchie, W. Va.
Charles Hamstead .....	Greenland .....	Grant, W. Va.
John Harmount, Jr. ....	Williamsport .....	Pickaway.
John Harmon .....	Columbus .....	Franklin.
James L. Harper .....	Malaga .....	Monroe.
George Heinlein .....	Bridgeport .....	Belmont.
Emmel Herman .....	Independence .....	Cuyahoga.
George H. Hodgkins .....	Columbus .....	Franklin.
Charles B. Hutchins .....	Logan .....	Hocking.
John J. Kelley .....	Urichsville .....	Tuscarawas.
William H. Leamon .....	Walnut Hills .....	Hamilton.
Thomas M. Lilly .....	Columbus .....	Franklin.
Adam Long .....	Hanging Rock .....	Lawrence.
Frank Lumb .....	Neptune .....	Mercer.
Isaac Lynn .....	Willetsville .....	Highland.
George W. Major .....	New Middletown .....	Mahoning.
John P. Martin .....	Nelson .....	Portage.
James McCombs .....	Warren .....	Trumbull.
Jesse B. McMillen .....	Dunkirk .....	Hardin.
Sylvester McMillen .....	Dunkirk .....	Hardin.
William E. Morfier .....	Elmore .....	Ottawa.
William O'Donnell .....	Cincinnati .....	Hamilton.



*Pupils Instructed during the year 1868-9—Continued.*

Name.	Post Office.	County
Charles D. Patterson .....	Peru .....	Huron.
George S. Pelley .....	Columbus .....	Franklin.
Charles A. Pessarge .....	Columbia .....	Hamilton.
Thomas G. Popham .....	Democracy .....	Knox.
James Reardon .....	Storrs .....	Hamilton.
Thomas B. Runyan .....	Columbus .....	Franklin.
George C. Russell .....	Kirtland .....	Lake.
Charles Simms .....	Crestline .....	Crawford.
J. C. Smith .....	Pymont .....	Montgomery.
Walter B. Smith .....	Collamer .....	Cuyahoga.
Frank Syler .....	Columbus .....	Franklin.
Peter Thatcher, Jr. ....	Cleveland .....	Cuyahoga.
Frank C. Thomas .....	Stow .....	Summit.
Charles Vaughn .....	Cincinnati .....	Hamilton.
John S. Van Cleve .....	Urbana .....	Champaign.
John E. Walker .....	Cleveland .....	Cuyahoga.
Martin Walt .....	Columbia .....	Hamilton.
Willie S. Weeks .....	Hilliard's .....	Franklin.
John C. Welton .....	Cincinnati .....	Hamilton.
Adam Zeh .....	Avon .....	Lorain.

## FEMALES.

Mary F. Alger .....	Bristolville .....	Trumbull.
Helen M. Allen .....	N. Fairfield .....	Huron.
Mary A. Alexander .....	Cincinnati .....	Hamilton.
Carrie Betsel .....	Cleves .....	Hamilton.
Abby M. Butler .....	Rome .....	Franklin.
Sabra A. Callin .....	Rochester .....	Lorain.
Alice M. Close .....	N. Fairfield .....	Huron.
Martha Cook .....	Cleveland .....	Cuyahoga.
Elizabeth P. Daly .....	Ironton .....	Lawrence.
Catherine T. Davis .....	Utica .....	Licking.
Fanny Davis .....	Utica .....	Licking.
Maria Dillon .....	Captina .....	Monroe.
Louisa Driftmeyer .....	Woodville .....	Sandusky.
Ann Driver .....	Minersville .....	Meigs.
Rosina Ernst .....	Pleasant Ridge .....	Hamilton.
Isabel Farmer .....	Lowell .....	Washington.
Martha A. Fox .....	Hanoverton .....	Columbiana.
Mary Friedenour .....	Newark .....	Licking.
Melissa S. Gibson .....	Dayton .....	Montgomery.
Ada M. Hackett .....	N. Fairfield .....	Huron.
Kate M. Henderlick .....	Reynoldsburg .....	Franklin.
Ella M. Hopwood .....	Dresden .....	Mnskingum.
Mary E. Hull .....	Warren .....	Trumbull.
Auna Hunciker .....	Cincinnati .....	Hamilton.
Mary Jackson .....	Cincinnati .....	Hamilton.
Frederika Karg .....	Dayton .....	Montgomery.
Emma C. Keefer .....	N. Fairfield .....	Huron.
Mary A. Kelley .....	Pisgah .....	Butler.
Rhoda McCrory .....	Mungen .....	Wood.
Maggie McGrath .....	London .....	Madison.
Matilda E. Malott .....	Perrin's Mills .....	Clermont.
Maggie Y. Merriam .....	Chillicothe .....	Ross.
Mary Murphy .....	Delaware .....	Delaware.
Julia Morgan .....	Palatine .....	Marion, W. Va.
Anna M. Nation .....	Mechanicsburg .....	Champaign.
Sarah J. Neal .....	Cincinnati .....	Hamilton.
Ida M. Newburn .....	Washington .....	Guernsey.
Mary J. Newman .....	Nebraska .....	Pickaway.

*Pupils instructed during the year 1868-9—Continued.*

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Rosabel Pennell.....	New Alexandria.....	Jefferson.
Mary J. Popham.....	Democracy.....	Knox.
Statira Potter.....	Portage.....	Wood.
Rachel Quick.....	Delta.....	Fulton.
Mary A. Reed.....	Tallmadge.....	Summit.
Florence E. Richards.....	Marietta.....	Washington.
Sarah Ridenour.....	Elida.....	Allen.
Catharine Sanders.....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
Mary A. Sigar.....	Hilliard's.....	Franklin.
Mary Smith.....	Cleves.....	Hamilton.
Celestia Terrell.....	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
Anna S. Vigns.....	Lilly.....	Scioto.
Mary E. Wainwright.....	Blanchester.....	Clinton.
Lizzie M. Walter.....	Orville.....	Wayne.
Sarah E. Warner.....	Columbus.....	Franklin.
Sarah A. Watson.....	Chambersburg.....	Montgomery.
Mary E. Wing.....	Dublin.....	Franklin.
Frances A. Wooley.....	Middleburg.....	Summit.

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

## MALES.

Ferdinand L. Bartlett.....	Toledo.....	Lucas.
Madison Been.....	Columbus.....	Franklin.
John D'Arcy.....	Columbus.....	Franklin.
Michael Callaghan.....	Columbus.....	Franklin.
John Gallagher.....	Soldiers' Home.....	Montgomery.
William M. Laven.....	Xenia.....	Greene.
Norman Miller.....	.....	Medina.
Patrick Owens.....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
Noah W. Ratcliff.....	Bellaire.....	Belmont.
William Reynolds.....	Lockbourne.....	Franklin.
Ira Sprout.....	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
George Walter.....	Soldiers' Home.....	Franklin.
Samuel Whiston.....	Columbus.....	Franklin.

## FEMALES.

Matilda M. Britton.....	Hilliard's.....	Franklin.
Mina Datson.....	East Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
Sarah G. Farris.....	Van Wert.....	Van Wert.
Mary Thomas.....	Delaware.....	Delaware.

School Department—Males 71, females 56.....	127
Industrial Department—Males 13, females 4.....	17

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## PUPILS NOW PRESENT WHO WERE ABSENT LAST YEAR.

## MALES.

A. E. Bigelow.....	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
Thomas Cahill.....	LaGrange.....	Lorain.
Leonidas Homan.....	Caledonia.....	Marion.
Frederick Kilzer.....	Columbus.....	Franklin.

## FEMALES.

Eliza Briseoe.....	Geneva.....	Ashtabula.
Lizzie Brown.....	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
Lizzie Canavan.....	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
Clem. A. C. Dwyer.....	Fredericktown.....	Knox.
Sarah A. Frazee.....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.



*Pupils instructed during the year 1868-9—Continued.*

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Sarah B. Hall .....	Cincinnati .....	Hamilton.
Ann E. Ibberson .....	Norwalk .....	Huron.
Arabella Jordan .....	Hamilton .....	Butler.
Flora Kilzer .....	Columbus .....	Franklin.
Mary L. Melott .....	Sardis .....	Monroe.
Isabel Palmer .....	New Alexandria .....	Jefferson.
Seana Schooley .....	Sabina .....	Clinton.

Males 4, females 12. Total, 16.

## NEW PUPILS.

## MALES.

Michael Aker .....	Delaware .....	Delaware.
Wilbur H. Clark .....	Weymouth .....	Medina.
Thomas Cowper .....	Cleveland .....	Cuyahoga.
David Dolby .....	Sylvania .....	Lucas.
Jonathan Foreman .....	Murdoch .....	Warren.
Lewis Hutten .....	LaGrange .....	Jefferson.
Edmund Jefferson .....	Dayton .....	Montgomery.
Jacob Kautz .....	Cincinnati .....	Hamilton.
Thomas Lunney .....	Soldiers' Home .....	Montgomery.
Lewis May .....	Cincinnati .....	Hamilton.
John V. Moore .....	Cincinnati .....	Hamilton.
Andrew J. Parker .....	New Harrisburg .....	Carroll.
William Selsor .....	S. Solon .....	Madison.
John W. Shively .....	Delaware .....	Delaware.

## FEMALES.

Mary J. Driver .....	Minersville .....	Meigs.
Anna M. Little .....	New Waterford .....	Columbiana.
Mrs. W. H. Noble .....	Cleveland .....	Cuyahoga.
Sarah E. Reynolds .....	Union Furnace .....	Hocking.
Sarah A. Stewart .....	Zanesville .....	Muskingum.

Males 14, females 5. Total, 19.

Whole number in attendance during the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1868: Males 102, females 77. Total 179.

## STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The following chapter is inserted each year with the necessary additions, for the convenience of those who have not access to a file of our reports. The table presents a summary of the progress of the Institution. The statement of expenditures are taken from the reports of the proper officers. The actual expenses for each of the last twelve years are found by deducting from the whole sum paid out, the sums received by the Steward from other sources than the State Treasury :

YEAR.	EXPENSES.	REPORTS.		NO. OF PUPILS.		
		No.	By whom made.	Enrolled.	ADMITTED.	
					Yearly.	Total.
1837.....	\$7,907 51	1	The Trustees .....	11	11	11
1838.....	14,103 67	2	The Trustees .....	20	4	15
1839.....	13,196 22	3	The Trustees .....	21	7	22
1840.....	11,871 16	4	Mr. Chapin.....	35	6	28
1841.....	10,155 29	5	Mr. Chapin.....	50	19	47
1842.....	9,664 68	6	Mr. Chapin.....	56	16	63
1843.....	9,263 39	7	Mr. Chapin.....	58	17	80
1844.....	9,229 09	8	Mr. Chapin.....	65	12	92
1845.....	9,463 83	9	Mr. Chapin.....	68	17	109
1846.....	10,957 96	10	Chapin & Penniman .....	73	15	124
1847.....	9,937 12	11	Mr. Penniman .....	68	16	140
1848.....	10,569 20	12	Mr. McMillen.....	73	17	157
1849.....	10,446 95	13	Mr. McMillen.....	67	14	181
1850.....	10,630 50	14	Mr. McMillen.....	72	14	185
1851.....	11,101 93	15	Mr. McMillen.....	69	14	199
1852.....	11,952 09	16	Mr. Harte .....	69	21	220
1853.....	11,916 13	17	Mr. Harte .....	69	11	231
1854.....	11,828 66	18	Mr. Harte .....	64	14	245
1855.....	13,331 80	19	Mr. Harte .....	64	22	267
1856.....	14,319 32	20	Mr. Lord .....	60	13	280
1857.....	15,996 47	21	Mr. Lord .....	93	30	310
1858.....	18,887 95	22	Mr. Lord .....	105	22	332
1859.....	16,202 19	23	Mr. Lord .....	120	34	366
1860.....	16,626 24	24	Mr. Lord .....	120	17	383
1861.....	16,885 91	25	Mr. Lord .....	120	24	407
1862.....	15,294 42	26	Mr. Lord .....	120	25	432
1863.....	17,849 85	27	Mr. Lord .....	120	30	462
1864.....	19,891 38	28	Mr. Lord .....	135	39	501
1865.....	26,301 86	29	Mr. Lord .....	137	40	541
1866.....	27,694 58	30	Mr. Lord .....	150	44	585
1867.....	31,603 18	31	Mr. Lord .....	145	38	623
1868.....	33,346 35	32	Mr. Smead .....	144	29	652

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,  
November 30, 1868.

*To the Trustees :*

It is very gratifying to be able to report that the present year has been characterized by the prevalence of a very remarkable degree of good health. Not a single case of serious illness occurred within the year, nor have the pupils suffered to any extent from the minor diseases that have been prevalent among them, such as catarrhal, diphtheritic, and malarious difficulties. This is all the more remarkable because the past year has been attended with decidedly more than an average amount of sickness in the community at large. Much of this is undoubtedly due to the watchfulness and care of those in the immediate charge of the hygienic interests of the Institution.

Respectfully,  
J. W. HAMILTON, M.D.,  
*Physician.*

# REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

The following statements present an exhibit of the finances of the Institution and its relations to the State Treasury, a summary of the receipts and disbursements, and a classified list of all purchases for the Institution during the year. The sum of \$1,906.01, received from other sources than the Treasury, deducted from the total of disbursements, leaves \$23,923.48 as the sum expended by the State for current expenses.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. HEYL, *Steward.*

## CURRENT EXPENSES.

Appropriation for first quarter of 1868 .....	\$5,000 00	
Partial appropriation for the year 1868 .....	5,000 00	
Appropriation for the year 1868 .....	13,750 00	
	<hr/>	\$23,750 00
Drawn by Steward during the year .....		23,750 00

## SALARIES.

Balance in treasury, Nov. 15, 1867 .....	\$3,334 61	
Appropriation for first quarter of 1868 .....	2,000 00	
Partial appropriation for the year 1868 .....	1,302 86	
Appropriation for the year 1868 .....	4,857 00	
	<hr/>	\$11,494 50
Drawn by Steward during the year .....		9,421 87
		<hr/>
Leaving in the Treasury, Nov. 15, 1868 .....		\$2,072 63

## *Summary of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending Nov. 15, 1868.*

Balance from last year .....	\$140 01	Paid wages of help .....	\$2,224 10
Received from Treasury .....	23,750 00	Repairs and improvements .....	4,701 51
“ for boarding .....	250 00	Groceries and provisions .....	11,616 18
“ for brooms, etc. ....	992 70	Miscellaneous items .....	5,497 19
“ for bead-work .....	382 06	Mechanical department .....	1,790 48
“ for hogs .....	181 25		
“ for horse .....	75 00		
“ for sewing machine ..	25 00		
	<hr/>		
	\$26,096 02	Balance on hand .....	266 53
			<hr/>
			\$26,096 02

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Hardware, glass and nail .....	\$236 97
Carpenter work, gates and cooperage .....	234 95
Paints, painting and glaizing .....	135 03
Repairing and repainting carriages .....	136 85
Blacksmithing .....	85 81
Sand, lime and gravel .....	289 94
Furniture and repairs .....	532 33
Whitewashing and plastering .....	138 97
Pianos, instruments, etc. ....	1,373 47
Harness work .....	68 85
Wells, plumbing, etc. ....	148 66
Lumber .....	176 16
Tinware and tinning .....	229 22
Sewer-pipe and cement .....	44 68
Furnace, stoves and repairs .....	472 43
Cleaning vaults .....	52 50
Gum hose .....	36 25
Paving gutter on west side of grounds .....	308 47
	<hr/>
	4,701 54

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Meat, fresh and salt .....	3,469 63
Poultry and fish .....	173 13
Butter .....	1,321 12
Lard .....	545 69
Flour and meal .....	1,747 54
Cheese .....	110 63
Eggs .....	94 30
Rice and hominy .....	67 27
Coffee and tea .....	838 53
Sugar and molasses .....	1,291 83
Vinegar and cider .....	39 80
Salt, pepper and spice .....	67 70
Apples, peaches and berries .....	307 59
Beans .....	46 64
Soda, cream tartar and hops .....	18 70
Tomatoes, cucumbers, etc. ....	118 93
Bread, crackers, etc. ....	639 59
Indigo, starch, etc. ....	55 30
Potatoes .....	654 53
Candles .....	7 73
	<hr/>
	11,616 18

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Coal, 6,000 bushels .....	\$725 00
Wood .....	746 66
Gas for the year .....	311 04
Ice, two seasons .....	96 60
Drugs and medicines .....	183 60
Crockery .....	94 64
Trees, shrubs and seeds .....	15 00
Postage and revenue stamps .....	90 69
Books, stationery and printing .....	353 35
Binding .....	20 72
Freight .....	34 99
Hay, straw and feed for stock .....	841 28
Soap, hard and soft .....	341 87
Horses .....	350 00
Stock hogs .....	56 04
Cow .....	56 00
Matresses .....	157 00



Feathers .....	846 85
Sheets, blankets, &c .....	212 20
Dry goods, carpets, &c .....	626 03
Curtains, blinds, &c .....	52 60
Sewing machine .....	85 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,497 19

## MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Broom corn .....	\$1,240 05
“ handles .....	173 57
“ wire and twine .....	50 01
“ hammers and needles, &c .....	37 00
Brass wire for bead work .....	15 10
Paid pupils for bead work (overwork) .....	273 75
	<hr/>
	\$1,790 48

*Persons employed in the Institution during 1867-8.*

Name.	Occupation.	Compensation.
Asa D. Lord .....	Superintendent .....	\$1,200 00 per annum
G. L. Smead .....	Teacher .....	1,000 00 “
Mrs. A. E. Heyl .....	“ .....	500 00 “
Miss M. E. DeLuc .....	“ .....	500 00 “
Mrs. E. W. Lord .....	“ .....	500 00 “
G. B. Lindsay .....	“ .....	400 00 “
H. J. Nothnagle .....	“ of music .....	1,000 00 “
Miss Anna M. Bergundthal .....	“ “ .....	100 00 “
Miss M. A. Tipton .....	“ “ .....	200 00 “
Henry Hanenstein .....	“ of mechanics .....	900 00 “
Dr. J. W. Hamilton .....	Physician .....	300 00 “
G. W. Heyl .....	Steward .....	800 00 “
Miss O. M. Brown .....	Matron .....	400 00 “
Miss R. C. Bartlett .....	Assistant Matron .....	300 00 “
Miss Laura J. Post .....	Seamstress .....	4 00 per week.
Miss Jane Munnell .....	Visitors' Attendant .....	100 00 per annum
Jacob Ran .....	Foreman, etc .....	35 00 per month.
Andrew Volk .....	Gardener .....	30 00 “
James Oliver .....	Porter .....	10 00 “
Mary E. Board .....	Cook .....	3 00 per week.
Susan Rench .....	Baker .....	3 00 “
Mary Lane .....	Laundress .....	3 00 “
Mary Callihan .....	“ .....	3 00 “
Mary Conway .....	“ .....	2 50 “
Kate Kean .....	Chambermaid .....	2 50 “
Kate Cunningham .....	“ .....	2 50 “
Elizabeth Seger .....	In dining room .....	2 50 “
Eve Lang .....	“ “ .....	2 50 “

## SUGGESTIONS.

### *To the Parents and Guardians of Blind Children and Youth :*

The age at which it is best for children to enter the Institution, depends very much upon the circumstances of the families to which they belong. If they can be under good influences at home, can have the care of mother and sisters, can take exercise in the open air, can be taught the use of words, can learn to count, and to perform some of the operations in arithmetic, and commence learning to read, it is unquestionably better for them to remain at home till they are ten, or perhaps twelve years old ; but if they cannot receive proper care, and be taught some of these things, they should come at the age of eight or nine years. Those who enter at this early age need not necessarily attend every year until their pupilage expires. After learning to read, and making a good beginning in other studies, they may spend a year at home now and then, and by a little aid from their friends, may be constantly improving, or, at least, be prevented from forgetting what they have learned.

The following are some of the things which may be learned at their homes as well as after they enter the Institution :

1. To count and number, and to add, subtract, multiply and divide, etc.
2. The multiplication table.
3. To spell common words, beginning with monosyllables.
4. The meaning of common words.
5. The letters in raised print.
6. Items of general information : every blind child of six or seven years old, should know the points of the compass, the name of the town, county, and State in which he lives, the number of counties in the State, and of States in the Union, etc.
7. Facts in geography and history may be added as they can be understood.
8. Hymns, verses of Scripture, and select passages of prose and poetry, which they can understand, should be committed to memory ; these will furnish them subjects of thought when they are alone, of conversation when they are in company.
9. Singing common tunes, or playing some simple instrument.
10. There is no reason why a blind child should not commence attending the district or other school with his seeing brothers and sisters, and take part in the exercises in spelling, mental arithmetic, geography, etc.; indeed, in everything except reading.

Blind children can learn everything which can be taught by conversation, and by giving them an opportunity to examine and handle objects, just as well as those who have sight ; and there is no reason why their education should not be commenced as early as that of seeing children is. Indeed, instead of being neglected because they are blind, they should be taught with more care. During the last ten years, the parents of a number of blind children have written to me as here requested, and then pursued the course above recommended ; the result is that their children enter the institution with as much knowledge and discipline as they

could acquire in one or two years of tuition here, and their future progress is much more easy and rapid than that of those who have had no such training at home.

I will furnish a copy of the Alphabet, in raised print, to the parents of any blind child who will give me their names and post-office address, and shall take great pleasure in giving information which they may wish in relation to books or other things pertaining to the instruction of which children at home, or in regard to their admission to the Institution. For such information, please address G. L. Sinead, Columbus, O.

After pupils have entered the Institution, it is important that they should be present every day while they profess to attend. There is but one session in the year. On account of the discomfort and the greater risk of health, etc., to the blind from traveling in winter, it has never been customary to have a vacation or recess at the holidays, and parents are earnestly advised not to encourage their children to think of visiting home at that time. We observe as holidays, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year and May-day; these we endeavor to make as pleasant to the pupils as possible. Between Christmas and New Year, the classes go on as at other times, and scholars cannot be absent for a week or more then, without great loss to themselves and great inconvenience to Teachers; much greater than would be the case with other scholars, because here the instruction is given almost entirely by the Teacher, and the scholar who is absent cannot make up the missing lessons by studying them from books. The only possible way is for the Teacher to sit down and do all the work over again. If this is not done, the pupil must suffer the inconvenience of his loss during the remainder of the term.

It has been our constant aim to secure to our pupils the greatest possible amount of benefit from the limited time allowed them here. For this purpose, after our younger pupils have attended one or two years, they are advised to remain at home a year or more, and if practicable, to attend school with their seeing brothers and sisters. Many have done this, and, instead of forgetting what they had acquired here, have learned half or two-thirds as much as they would have done in our classes. Beside the advantage gained from their great maturity when they return, and the consequent ability to understand better what is here taught, and to appreciate the valuable opportunities the Institution affords, these children learn much by thus associating with other children; the tendency to imitate manners or habits peculiar to the blind is obviated.

The same plan has been pursued by our older pupils, especially those who expect to engage in teaching; and it has been found that, by remaining at home a year or more, before spending the last year of their pupilage, reviewing and digesting what they had learned, ascertaining their deficiencies, etc., they are able, when they return, to accomplish as much during their last year as they might have done in two, had they not allowed their minds thus to mature.

The blind are, for the most part, to spend their lives among those who have sight. It should be the aim of all who have the oversight of them to render them as much like the seeing as possible. They should be carefully guarded against forming any habits which will be disagreeable to others. The blind are always noticed by strangers, and their manners and habits observed more particularly than those of other persons; hence it is a very great kindness to them to prevent them from acquiring unsightly habits, or to correct them, if such have been formed.



Parents should be especially careful to prevent their boys from forming the habit of using tobacco; its influence on all who begin to use it before reaching maturity is specially injurious, but it is even more so to the blind than to most others. Be assured it is no kindness to them to be allowed to form any such habits.

Much effort has been used to make the opportunities here provided known to the adult blind, and to induce them to enter as soon as possible after the loss of sight. The importance of beginning, as soon as may be, to labor as blind men, cannot easily be over-estimated. Every month's delay renders it more difficult for them to learn, and makes them more awkward, to say nothing of the moral influence of idleness, and the feeling of helplessness and dependence which must attend the person who feels that he is doing nothing for himself or others.

It has been customary to encourage our workmen to locate in the neighborhood in which they are acquainted, rather than to look to the Institution for employment, or to seek it in large towns. The wisdom of this plan is proved by the experience of every year. A village of a few hundred inhabitants, with the surrounding country population, will usually furnish employment for a broom maker, during the year; and the adjacent country will, in most parts of the State, produce all the broom corn he will need, so that he can obtain his material at very little cost for transportation. For the last twelve or fifteen years hardly an individual of ordinary force of character, who has pursued this course, and labored with perseverance and industry, has failed to make a respectable livelihood; while many have succeeded as well as the average of seeing persons.

The experience of nearly two hundred men warrants the statement, that any blind man, who has energy, and is disposed to be industrious, can, in a short time, learn to make corn brooms, and become able to support himself. The machinery necessary to carry on this business costs only fifty dollars. There are now in the State more than a hundred blind persons who are earning from \$200 to \$600, or more, each year, instead of being supported in idleness, at a cost to their friends of \$200 to \$300 per year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—For the following papers and periodicals, sent gratuitously to the Institution, the proprietors will please accept the thanks of officers and pupils:

Cincinnati Weekly Gazette, Dollar Times, Ladies' Repository, Western Christian Advocate, Presbyter, Journal and Messenger, Christian Press, Religious Telescope (Dayton), Cleveland Herald, Geauga Democrat, Stark County Democrat, Highland News.

The publishers of these papers, and those of others, who are willing so to do, will confer a great favor by forwarding their publications during the coming year:

## TERMS OF ADMISSION. ETC.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the "Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, Columbus, Ohio," and should state the name, residence, and post-office of the applicants parent or guardian, and the supposed cause of blindness. Applicants must be between the ages of eight and twenty-one years; they can attend for such a portion of seven years as their abilities and improvement seem, in the judgment of the Trustees and Superintendent, to warrant.

Satisfactory testimonials, signed by two or three respectable citizens, must also be furnished, embracing the facts set forth in the following form:

"The undersigned, citizens of ——— county, in the State of Ohio, represent to the Trustees of the Institution for the Blind of said State, that they are acquainted with ———, a blind boy, who resides in said county, and that they believe him to be of suitable age, bodily health, mental faculties, and moral character, to receive instruction.

"Dated at ———, this ———, A. D. ———"

Persons over twenty-one years of age, if free from bad habits, can enter the Institution for one year to learn a trade. Persons of this class have an opportunity to hear instructive reading in the evening; they are expected to be present at morning and evening worship, and to attend church on the Sabbath, like the other pupils. A man of active mind, and some acquaintance with the use of tools, can learn to make corn brooms in three or four months; some have done it in half that time. Those who have recently lost their sight, and who wish to learn a trade, should come here as soon as possible; every month's delay renders it more difficult to learn it.

For residents of the State the school is free, no charge being made for board or tuition; but parents and guardians must provide their children with good and suitable clothing and pay their traveling expenses, and should also deposit with the Steward a small sum for occasional expenses. For pupils residing out of the State the terms are one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The term commences on the second Wednesday of September, and closes the third Wednesday in June. The proper time for admission is at the commencement of the term.

Vacation continues twelve weeks—from the close of the term in June until the second Wednesday in September. Pupils are expected to spend the vacation at home, or with their friends.

When boxes or packages are sent to pupils, a letter should, at the same time, be sent by mail, stating distinctly how the same is to come, whether by *stage* or *express*, or as *freight*, and by what route.

All letters to pupils should have after the name this address—

(Blind Asylum),  
Columbus, Ohio.



